

**RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE PRESIDENT**

Recommendations for Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries¹

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

As required by Section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, Public Law 90-206, (2 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the latest Quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries ("Quad Commission") has submitted to me recommendations on salaries for Senators, Representatives, Federal judges, Cabinet officers, and other agency heads, and certain other officials in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

The statute requires that, in the budget next submitted after receipt of the report of the Commission, I set forth recommendations for adjustment of these salaries. Pursuant to section 225(i), as amended by section 135 of Public Law 99-190, these recommendations will be effective unless Congress disapproves the recommendations by a joint resolution within 30 days following the transmittal of my budget.

As referred to in my Budget Message, I am recommending increases in executive level pay for offices and positions within the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. The Quad Commission's report, submitted to me on December 15th, 1986, documented both the substantial erosion in the real level of Federal executive pay which has occurred since 1969 and the recruitment and retention problems that have resulted, especially for the Federal judiciary. The Commission found that Federal executives and legislators have experienced a decline of over 40 percent in real income since 1969. The Quad Commission is to be commended for its diligent and conscientious effort to address the complicated and complex problems associated with Federal pay levels.

Every one of the Quad Commissions that has met over the past 18 years concluded that a pay increase for key Federal officials was necessary. Each Commission found that pay for senior government officials fell far behind that of their counterparts in the private sector. They also surmised that we cannot afford a Government composed primarily of those wealthy enough to serve. Unfortunately, the last major Quad Commission pay adjustment was in 1977—a decade ago.

In considering the Quad Commission's recommendations, I recognize that we are under a mandate to reduce the Federal deficit and hold the costs of government to an absolute minimum. In this environment, I do not believe that we can overcome the erosion of real income since 1969 of these senior government officials in one step and thus do not believe it would be appro-

¹Editorial note: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, which were transmitted on January 5, 1987. The recommendations were effective at the beginning of the first day of the first pay period which began for such office or position after the end of the 30-day period for Congressional consideration (2 U.S.C. 359). The text was published in accordance with 2 U.S.C. 361.

priate to fully implement the Quad Commission's recommendations at this time.

Accordingly, I have decided to propose a pay increase, but have cut substantially the recommendations made by the Quad Commissioners in their report to me last month. This increase is but the first step in addressing the loss of real income documented by the Quad Commission. In addition to this pay raise, I anticipate submitting another salary recommendation prior to leaving office—in response to the recommendations of the next Quad Commission, which will be appointed and will make its recommendations in 1988. While I cannot pre-judge those recommendations, assuming continued progress toward eliminating the deficit and favorable economic conditions, I would expect to recommend at that time another step toward overcoming that erosion of real income.

Moreover, I have decided to establish a Career Manager Pay Commission to review and report to me by next August on appropriate pay scales for our elite corps of career Government managers—those technically not included in the Quad Commission's mandate. The pay increases I am now proposing to Congress, together with responses to the recommendations of the new Career Manager Pay Commission and the next Quad Commission, are intended to constitute a significant advancement toward placing Government compensation on a fairer and more comparable footing.

Accordingly, pursuant to subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) of subsection (f) of section 225(h) of Public Law 90-206 (81 Stat. 644):

For the Vice President of the United States.....	\$115,000
For offices and positions under the Executive Schedule in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, as follows:	
Positions at level I.....	99,500
Positions at level II.....	89,500
Positions at level III.....	82,500
Positions at level IV.....	77,500
Positions at level V.....	72,500
For the Board of Governors, United States Postal Service.....	10,000
For Speaker of the House of Representatives.....	115,000
For the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, and majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives.....	99,500
For Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates to the House of Representatives, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.....	89,500
For other officers and positions in the legislative branch as follows:	
Comptroller General of the United States.....	89,500
Deputy Comptroller General of the United States, Librarian of Congress, and Architect of the Capitol.....	82,500
Public Printer, General Counsel of the General Accounting Office, Deputy Librarian of Congress, and Assistant Architect of the Capitol.....	77,500
Deputy Public Printer.....	72,500
For Justices, judges, and other personnel in the judicial branch as follows:	
Chief Justice of the United States.....	115,000
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.....	110,000
Judges:	
Circuit Court of Appeals.....	95,000

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Court of Military Appeals.....	95,000
U.S. District Courts.....	89,500
Court of International Trade	89,500
Tax Court of the United States.....	89,500
U.S. Claims Court.....	82,500
Special Trial Judges of the Tax Court ²	72,500
Bankruptcy Judges	72,500
Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	89,500
Deputy Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	72,500
U.S. Magistrates (full-time) (maximum).....	72,500
U.S. Magistrates (part-time) (maximum)	36,200

² Editorial note: Following is the text of identical letters addressed to William D. Ford, Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and John Glenn, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

January 23, 1987

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you undoubtedly realize, the recommendations for Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries accompanying the Fiscal Year 1988 Budget erroneously included one category of position that is no longer directly subject to the quadrennial review process. Under section 1556 of Public Law 99-514, the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Special Trial Judges of the Tax Court no longer have their pay set directly under the quadrennial review process, but are instead paid 90 percent of the salary paid to judges of the Tax Court, a position that does remain under the quadrennial review process. Thus, the inclusion of these positions in the report can be ignored since it was erroneous and of no force and effect.

Under the President's executive pay recommendations, the Tax Court Judges would be paid \$89,500; the Tax Court's Special Trial Judges would consequently be paid \$80,550, rather than the amount shown in the executive pay message [\$72,500].

Sincerely yours,

James C. Miller III,
Director.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, January 5, 1987.

